



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

exceedingly useful. The chapter on "Financial systems and administration," dug out from the records in the Virginia state library, is the most original contribution of the book, adding as it does a mass of detail to our previously somewhat sketchy knowledge on this subject. All in all, *The royal government in Virginia* is a work of value, scholarly, well-written, and authoritative. No student of early American history can afford to neglect it.

H. J. ECKENRODE

The John P. Branch historical papers of Randolph-Macon college. Volume v, numbers 1 and 2. Edited by Charles H. Ambler. (Richmond, Virginia: Richmond press, 1918. 233 p. \$1.00)

The present number of the Branch historical papers, which are among the best college publications of the country, contains the "Life of John Floyd," by Mr. Charles H. Ambler of Randolph-Macon college, and the "Diary of John Floyd." It is a contribution of some importance to American history.

John Floyd, once semi-famous, now entirely forgotten, served a number of terms in congress, where he rendered notable service by advocating the annexation of the Oregon territory in opposition to the "Little Americans," who would have been willing to see the republic permanently bounded by the Rocky mountains. Floyd later became governor of Virginia in the critical nullification period and was known as a state rights advocate of the most uncompromising type and the fast friend of John C. Calhoun. His son, John B. Floyd, was secretary of war in Buchanan's cabinet, a secession leader, and a general whose prestige was utterly ruined by Grant's capture of Fort Donelson.

Mr. Ambler's biography is an admirable study in the politics of the Jacksonian period; as such it is of decided value to students of history. It is well written, but it suffers from the rare defect of over-condensation, for the author has compacted in a hundred pages material enough for a volume. Floyd's diary is an interesting revelation of an ante bellum politician, though it adds only some details to our knowledge of the time. Mr. Ambler is among the foremost students of American history, having a vast and minute acquaintance with southern politics from 1815 to 1850. A larger volume by him — say a definitive biography of John C. Calhoun — would give him the national reputation he richly deserves.

H. J. E.